Faunitaxys

Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire

Volume 12
Numéro 41

Septembre 2024

ISSN (Print) : 2269 - 6016
ISSN (Online) : 2970 - 4960
Dépôt légal : Septembre 2024

Faunitaxys

Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/79A36B2E-F645-4F9A-AE2B-ED32CE6771CC

Directeur de la publication, rédacteur, conception graphique et PAO:
Lionel Delaunay

Cette revue ne peut pas être vendue
Elle est distribuée par échange aux institutions (version papier)
et sur simple demande aux particuliers (format PDF)
à l'adresse suivante:

AFCFF (Association française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore)
28, rue Voltaire, F- 42100 Saint Etienne
E-mail: faunitaxys.journal@gmail.com

Elle est disponible librement au téléchargement à partir du site:

https://faunitaxys.fr/

La parution de *Faunitaxys* est apériodique

Faunitaxys est indexé dans / ***Faunitaxys*** is indexed in:
- **Zoological Record**

Articles and nomenclatural novelties are referenced by:
- **ZooBank** (https://zoobank.org)

Online Archives:
- **HAL** (https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr)
- **Internet Archive** (https://archive.org)

Imprimée sur les presses de SPEED COPIE, 6, rue Tréfilerie, F- 42100 Saint-Etienne

Imprimé le 17 09 2024

Faunitaxys, **12**(**41**), 2024 : 1 – 9.
https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-12(41)

A new species of *Tityus* Koch, 1836 (Scorpiones: Buthidae), from the Cordillera Oriental (Colombia)

LÉO LABORIEUX (1, 2, 3)

(1) Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology and Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, 26 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA.

(2) Groningen Institute for Evolutionary Life Science, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands.

(3) Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá, Colombia.

– E-mail : leo.laborieux@evobio.eu
– ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/1968268F-8B8D-4C4D-B276-E6BDAA7C5D42 – Orcid : https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7060- 8108

Keywords:

Scorpion;
Buthidae;
Tityus;
icarus;
taxonomy;
new species;
description;
Colombia;
Cundinamarca.

Abstract. – A new species belonging to the genus *Tityus* (*Atreus*) (family Buthidae, C. L. Koch, 1837) is described from the Colombian Cordillera Oriental on the basis of three specimens collected in La Vega (Cundinamarca department). Specimens of *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**. were collected in a patch of medium-altitude broadleaf rainforest, 1350 a.s.l. The new species shares affinities with *T.* (*Atreus*) *antioquensis* Lourenço & Otero-Patiño, 1998, and *T.* (*Atreus*) *nematochirus* Mello-Leitão, 1940, but can be readily distinguished from these two taxa based on morphometric differences and a combination of several characters. The new species is the 229th described in the genus.

Laborieux L., 2024. – A new species of *Tityus* Koch, 1836 (Scorpiones: Buthidae), from the Cordillera Oriental (Colombia). *Faunitaxys*, 12(41): 1 – 9.

DOI : https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-12(41)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/C98613C0-E202-4DDE-99BB-FF6AB378A099

Received: 29/07/2024 – *Revised*: 08/08/2024 – *Accepted*: 10/08/2024

Introduction

The scorpion fauna of Colombia, although diverse, has long been understudied. Colombian scorpions were first thoroughly assessed in a series of publications in the 1980s and 1990s that revealed a plethora of new species, both through new sampling and the study of existing museum collections (Lourenço, 2006). In particular, several new Colombian species were described in the already speciose and medically significant genus *Tityus* Koch, suggesting that this taxonomically challenging group was more diverse in the country than previously realized (last reviewed in Lourenço, 2000). The evidently complex structure of the genus *Tityus* has been the subject of extensive discussion, initially based on morphological characters. This body of work eventually culminated in the division of *Tityus* into several subgenera (Lourenço, 2006), in overall accordance with previously established species groups. It was only recently that this delimitation could be confirmed using molecular data (Moreno-González et al., 2021), bringing much-needed stability to the taxonomy of the group, but also revealing the importance of previously overlooked characters. The discovery of a new *Tityus* population in a temperate rainforest of the Cordillera Oriental (department of Cundinamarca, Colombia), and its morphological comparison to known members of the genus, warrants the description of a new species, *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**. The new species shows affinities with *T.* (*Atreus*) *antioquensis* Lourenço & Otero-Patiño, 1998 and *T.* (*Atreus*) *nematochirus* Mello-Leitão, 1940, albeit with distinct differences facilitating its identification.

Materials and methods

Photographs were taken using a Fujfilm X-Pro 3 digital camera paired with a Laowa 65 mm f/2.8 2X APO macro lens. Photographs were taken as long exposures, and light sources (white or UV) were rotated around the subjects during exposure to minimize shadows. Figures constructed from several photographs were produced in Adobe Photoshop. Measurements follow Stahnke (1970) and were made using a vernier caliper. The lengths of individual metasomal segments are given as their full anatomical length as revealed when the metasoma is fully flexed. Anatomical terminology mostly follows Vachon (1952) and Hjelle (1990). Trichobothrial notations follow Vachon (1974). Terminology specific to the pectinal basal piece and walking leg telotarsi is outlined in Moreno-González et al. (2021). The specimens studied herein are deposited at the Museo de Historia Natural C.J. Marinkelle (Universidad de los Andes) in Bogotá, Colombia.

Reviewers :

Eric Ythier (*BYG Taxa, France*) - ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/06FD0852-A88E-49E5-B8E6-E1494B86C4E1
Wilson Lourenço (*Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, ISYEB, UMR7205-CNRS, Paris, France*)
- ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/58448BD6-79D7-46CE-AFDD-91EFF2B7D4EF – Orcid : https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2386-363X

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.
Copyright 2024 The Authors. *Faunitaxys* published by Lionel Delaunay on behalf of the AFCFF (Association française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore).

Taxonomic treatment

Family **Buthidae** C. L. Koch, 1837

Genus ***Tityus*** C. L. Koch, 1836

Subgenus ***Atreus*** P. Gervais, 1843

Tityus (***Atreus***) ***icarus*** **sp. n.**

(Fig. 1-29)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/4C929DEF-DF70-4DFC-A043-9DC609B81F69

Holotype, ♀, Colombia, Cundinamarca, La Vega, Estacion Experimental JCM (4.955239, -74.379291), 1350m a.s.l., 20/XII/2023, Léo Laborieux, deposited at the Museo de Historia Natural C.J. Marinkelle (Universidad de los Andes). Catalog number: ANDES-IN-8785.

Paratypes, 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, Colombia, Cundinamarca, La Vega, Estacion Experimental JCM (4.955239, -74.379291), 1350m a.s.l., 20/XII/2023, Léo Laborieux, deposited at the Museo de Historia Natural C.J. Marinkelle (Universidad de los Andes). Catalog numbers: ANDES-IN-8786, ANDES-IN-8787.

Etymology. – The specific epithet refers to Greek mythology's Icarus, in memory of multiple instances where individuals engaged in thanathosis during collection, falling from their tree and narrowly missing the author.

Diagnosis. – Scorpion of intermediate size for the subgenus, with the female holotype measuring 75,1 mm in total length (78,9 mm and 72,6 mm for male and female paratypes, respectively). General coloration blackish; pectines pale yellow and basitarsi/telotarsi pale brown. Mesosoma: one central longitudinal carina on II-VII, particularly visible on III-VII. Intercarinal spaces weakly granular. Pectines with 20-20 teeth in female holotype (19-18 in male paratype). Basal middle lamellae dilated. Pectinal basal piece without a glandular region. Metasoma: all carinae moderately crenulate and weakly raised, setation weak. Lateral carinae of metasomal segment II represented by 1+3-4 granules occupying its distal quarter in female holotype (distal third in male paratype). Posterior granules on the dorsal carinae of segments I and II small and spinoid. Segments III-V without any prominent spinoid granules. Chela with black fingers. Movable fingers with 16-16 oblique rows of denticles. Marked secondary sexual dimorphism at the adult stage, especially in pedipalps with femur, patella and chela length/width ratios 5.29, 4.03 and 8.95 respectively in male and 2.82-3.03, 2.37-2.44 and 4.43-4.78 respectively in females. These morphometric values sit between those of closely related species (*T.* (*Atreus*) *antioquensis, T.* (*Atreus*) *nematochirus*) and those of *T.* (*Atreus*) *asthenes* Pocock, 1893, whose pedipalps are more robust (Lourenço, 2000). Ventral telotarsal macrosetae of leg pairs I-IV distributed in an irregular tuft (type I).

Description (based on female holotype and male paratype)

Coloration. – Very dark scorpion at the adult stage, as is often the case in subgenus *Atreus*. Coloration almost uniformly dark brown, sometimes with a purplish sheen under strong white light. Dorsal faces of metasomal segments slightly lighter than the rest, with a reddish hue. Venter of the same dark color as the rest of the body; pectines pale yellow. Telotarsi and distal extremities of basitarsi pale brown on all locomotory legs. Chela fingers completely black. Chelicerae black with dark red teeth. Important developmental change in coloration, with young individuals exhibiting a variegated, dominantly pale-brown coloration (Fig. 29)

Morphology. – Carapace weakly granular, with the anterior margin presenting a moderate median concavity. Furrows moderately deep. Median ocular tubercle in a distinctly anterior position, with eyes separated by 1.5 ocular diameter and moderate, crenulate median ocular carinae becoming subcrenulate over the eyes. Three pairs of lateral eyes, half the diameter of the median eyes. Sternum subtriangular. Mesosoma: one central longitudinal carina on II-VII, strongly crenulate. Represented by one row of granules on II; by one row anteriorly and two rows posteriorly on III-VI; by two rows of granules on VII. Segment VII pentacarinate, with central longitudinal carina in anterior third; lateral and paramedian carinae joined proximally by a series of vertically organized granules. Tergites I-VI with granular transversal carinae; mostly fused to posterior margins on I-II, only becoming distinct laterally; distinct and doubled on III-VI. Intercarinal spaces weakly granular on all tergites. Venter with genital operculum split longitudinally; valves subtriangular. Pectines: pectinal tooth count 20-20 (19-18 in male paratype). Basal pectinal piece without a glandular region. Basal middle lamellae dilated. Sternites I-VI almost smooth; VII weakly granular. Flattened triangle on the posterior margin of III smooth. Sternite V with 2+2 longitudinal keels, i.e. (i) 2 moderately crenulate paramedian keels on distal half and (ii) 2 moderately to strongly crenulate lateral keels on central third. Spiracles oblique, elongated. Metasoma: all carinae moderately crenulate and feebly raised. Setation weak. Segment I decacarinate. Segment II with 8 carinae and 2 lateral carinae occupying its distal quarter (distal third in male paratype), represented by 1 + 3-4 granules. Segments III and IV with eight carinae. Segment V pentacarinate, in addition to vestigial paramedian ventral carinae, visible proximally. Posterior granules of dorsal carinae small and spinoid on segments I and II; same size and shape as the rest of the granules on III-V. Intercarinal spaces weakly granular in all segments. Median dorsal depression narrow and relatively deep. Telson weakly to moderately granular ventrally, smooth dorsally. Aculeus as long as vesicle, strongly curved. Subaculear tooth strong, spinoid. Cheliceral dentition characteristic of family Buthidae as defined by (Vachon, 1974). Trichobothrial pattern type A; orthobothriotaxic as defined by (Vachon, 1974). Dorsal trichobothria of femur arranged in α (alpha) configuration (Vachon, 1975). Trichobothria *d2* on internal face of femur (emigrated from dorsal face). Pedipalps with moderate setation. Femur and patella with some macrosetae distributed along the carinae on all faces. External and dorsal sides of chela manus with short setae; ventral side almost devoid of setation. Fingers with short macrosetae, more dense distally. Femur with 5 strongly crenulate and raised carinae composed of large granules; granules strong and spinoid on internal carina (all weaker in male paratype); ventral face acarinate. Patella with seven raised and crenulate carinae; dorsal internal carina with several very strong spinoid granules, especially proximally. Chela manus with 9 raised and strongly crenulate carinae. Intercarinal spaces weakly granular on femur and patella (almost smooth in male paratype); granular on chela manus (weakly granular in male paratype). Movable fingers with 16-16 rows of oblique denticles and strong, spinoid posterior and anterior granules. Telotarsi of leg pairs I-IV with a tuft of irregularly distributed setae (type I).

Comparisons. – *T. icarus* **sp. n.** shows affinities with the Colombian species *T. nematochirus* and *T. antioquensis*, with a generally blackish coloration, marked sexual dimorphism (elongate pedipalp segments and chela in males), and an absence of spinoid posterior granules on the dorsolateral keels of metasoma segments I-IV. The new species can however be distinguished from these two taxa based on several key characters:

- *T. nematochirus*

(**i**) larger overall size with the male holotype measuring 95 mm (78,9 mm for *T. icarus* **sp. n.**, male paratype)

(**ii**) lateroventral carinae of metasomal segment II occupying its distal fifth (distal third/quarter in *T. icarus* **sp. n.**)

(**iii**) higher pectinal tooth count with 21-22 pectinal teeth in male holotype (19-18 in *T. icarus* **sp. n.** male paratype)

(**iv**) 17 rows of denticles on movable chela finger (16 in *T. icarus* **sp. n.**)

(**v**) patella with no spinoid granules (several on the inner face of the patella in *T. icarus* **sp. n.**)

(**vi**) reported absence of a median dorsal depression on metasomal segment V (present and relatively deep in *T. icarus* **sp. n.**)

(**vii**) slenderer pedipalps in male holotype with length/width ratio of femur, patella and chela 9.47, 7.91 and 15 respectively (5.29, 4.03 and 8.95 respectively in *T. icarus* **sp. n.** male paratype)

(**viii**) longer pedipalps in male holotype with pedipalp length/total length ratio 0.67 (0.59 in *T. icarus* **sp. n.** male paratype)

(**ix**) other morphometric values (Table 1).

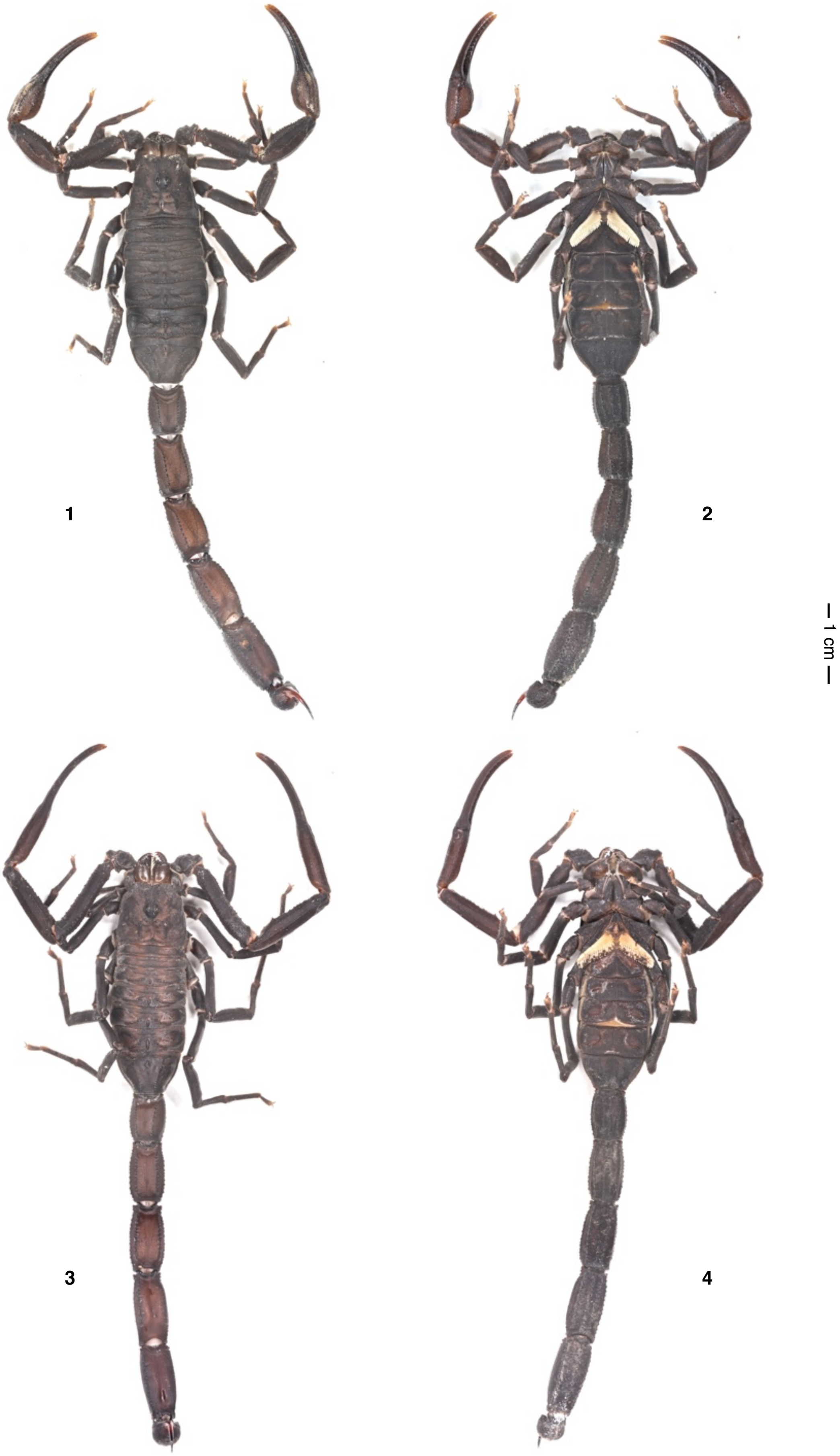

Fig. **1**-**4**. *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**., habitus.
1-**2**. ♀ holotype. **1**. Dorsal. **2.** Ventral. **3**-**4**. ♂ paratype. **3**. Dorsal. **4**. Ventral.

- ***T. antioquensis***

(**i**) reddish coloration, as opposed to the very dark, almost black coloration of *T. icarus* **sp. n.**

(**ii**) less dilated pectine basal middle lamellae

(**iii**) lower pectinal tooth count with 16-16 pectinal teeth in male holotype (19-18 in *T. icarus* **sp. n.** male paratype)

(**iv**) 14-15 rows of denticles on movable chela finger (16 in *T. icarus* **sp. n.**)

(**v**) slenderer pedipalp femur in both sexes with length/width ratio 6.66 in male holotype and 3.72 in female paratype, compared to 5.29 (male) and 2.82-3.03 (female) in *T. icarus* **sp. n.**

(**vi**) slenderer pedipalp patella in both sexes with length/width ratio 6.56 in male holotype and 3.14 in female paratype, compared to 4.03 (male) and 2.37-2.44 (female) in *T. icarus* **sp. n.**

(vii) slender chelae in both sexes with length/width ratio 11.3 in male holotype and 5.29 in female paratype, compared to 8.95 (male) and 4.43-4.78 (female) in *T. icarus* **sp. n.**

(viii) other morphometric values (Table 1).

Ecological remarks and type locality

La Vega, located around 40 km Northwest of Bogotá, belongs to the Magdalena Valley montane forest ecoregion. At the type locality, the mean annual temperature is 21.3°C with high (~1450 mm) annual rainfall. The type specimens of *T. icarus* **sp. n.** were collected in a patch of medium-altitude broadleaf rainforest, at 1350m a.s.l. While the area was dominated by bamboo (*Guadua* sp.), no specimens of *T. icarus* **sp. n.** were observed on these plants. Instead, both juvenile and adult scorpions were observed hanging vertically on tree trunks, whose coarser bark likely facilitates climbing. Trees in the area often exceed 10 meters in height, and it is unclear whether this species also occurs in the canopy, as do other *Atreus* taxa. Interestingly, at its type locality, *T.* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp. n.** co-occurs with another yet-undescribed species belonging to *Tityus* (*Tityus*) (to be covered in a different publication). This second species is a strict ground dweller and was never found on tree trunks. No instance of intra-guild predation was recorded between these two species, which occupy different ecological niches.

Acknowledgements

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Eric Ythier and Wilson Lourenço for their important comments on a previous version of this manuscript. I also thank Carolina Pardo Díaz and Universidad del Rosario for facilitating administrative processes. The specimens were legally collected under a permit issued to Universidad del Rosario by ANLA (Permiso Marco de Recolección de Especímenes de Especies Silvestres de la Diversidad Biológica con Fines de Investigación Científica No Comercial IDB0339, Resolution #0530).

References

Hjelle J. T., 1990. – Anatomy and morphology. Pp. 9-63. In: G. A. Polis (ed.), The Biology of Scorpions. Stanford University Press: 587 pp.

Lourenço W. R., 2000. – Synopsis of the Colombian species of *Tityus* Koch (Chelicerata, Scorpiones, Buthidae), with descriptions of three new species. *Journal of Natural History*, 34(3): 449-461. https://doi.org/10.1080/002229300299561

Lourenço W. R., 2006. – Nouvelle proposition de découpage sous-générique du genre *Tityus* C.L. Koch, 1836 (Scorpiones, Buthidae). *Boletín Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa*, 39: 55-67.

Moreno-González J. A., Pinto-da-Rocha R., & Gallão J. E., 2021. – Bringing order to a complex system: Phenotypic and genotypic evidence contribute to the taxonomy of *Tityus* (Scorpiones, Buthidae) and support the description of a new species. *ZooKeys*, 1075: 33-75. https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1075.67459

Stahnke H. L., 1970. – Scorpion nomenclature and mensuration. *Entomological News*, 81: 297-316.

Vachon M., 1952. – Etudes sur les scorpions. Publications de l'Institut Pasteur d'Algérie, Alger: 482.

Vachon M., 1974. – Etude des caractères utilisés pour classer les familles et les genres de Scorpions (Arachnides). 1. La trichobothriotaxie en arachnologie. Sigles trichobothriaux et types de trichobothriotaxie chez les Scorpions. *Bulletin du Museum national d'Histoire naturelle,* Paris, 3e sér., nº 140, Zool. 104: 857-958.

Vachon M., 1975. – Sur l'utilisation de la trichobothriotaxie du bras des pedipalpes des Scorpions (Arachnides) dans le classement des genres de la famille des Buthidae Simon. *Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie Des Sciences*, 281 (D): 1597-1599.

Résumé

Laborieux L., 2024. – Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Tityus* Koch, 1836 (Scorpiones: Buthidae), de la Cordillera Oriental (Colombie). *Faunitaxys*, 12(41): 1 – 9.

Une nouvelle espèce appartenant au genre *Tityus* (*Atreus*) (famille Buthidae, C. L. Koch, 1837) est décrite de la Cordillera Oriental colombienne sur la base de trois spécimens prélevés à La Vega (département de Cundinamarca). Le nouveau taxon, *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp. n.**, a été collecté sur une parcelle de forêt pluviale à 1350 m d'altitude. Cette espèce montre des affinités avec *T.* (*Atreus*) *antioquensis* Lourenço & Otero-Patiño, 1998, et *T.* (*Atreus*) *nematochirus* Mello-Leitão, 1940, mais peut être facilement distinguée de ces dernières grâce à des différences morphométriques et une combinaison de plusieurs caractères. La nouvelle espèce est la 299$^{\text{ème}}$ décrite dans le genre *Tityus*.

Mots-clés. – Scorpion, Buthidae, *Tityus*, *icarus*, taxonomie, nouvelle espèce, description, Colombie, Cundinamarca.

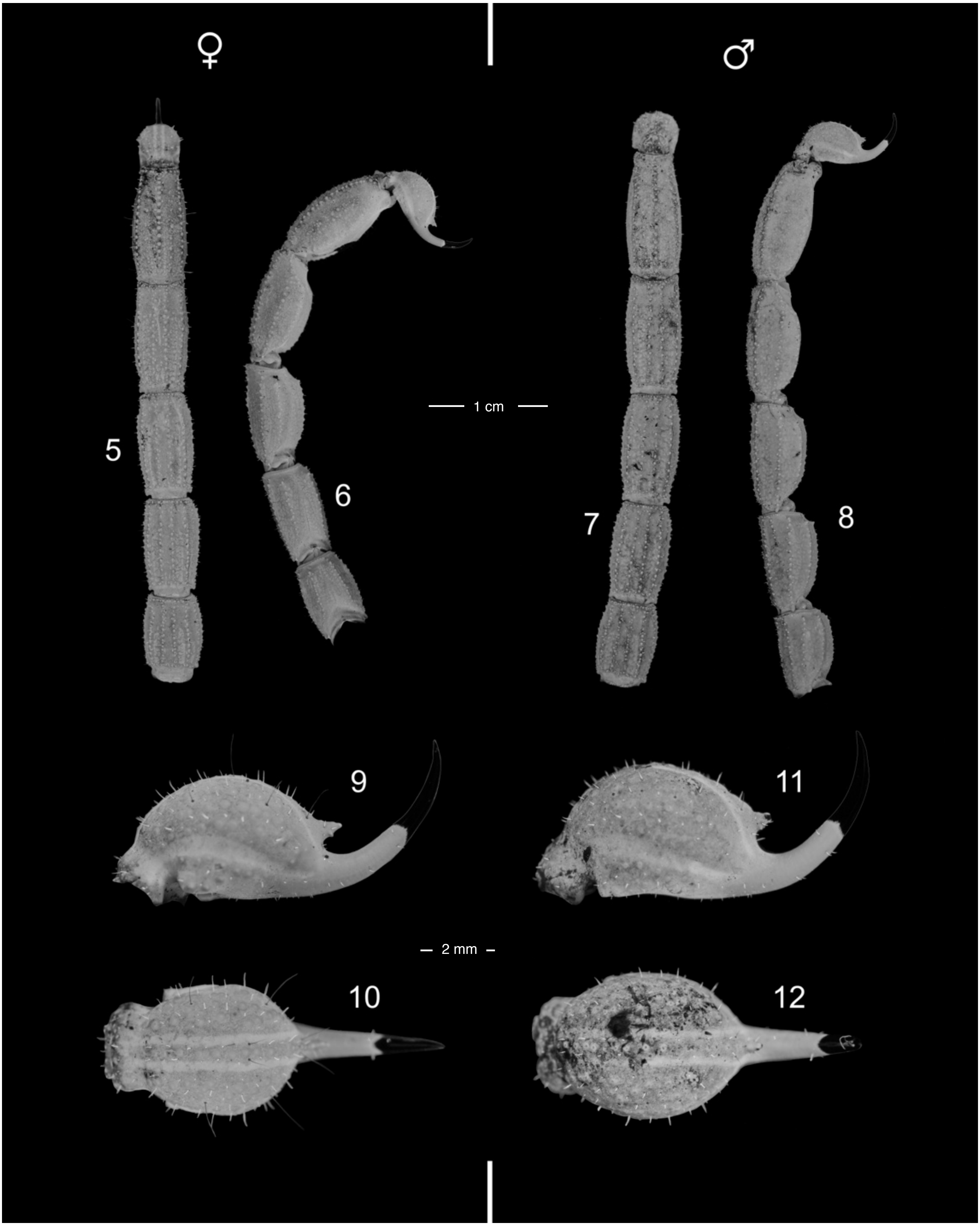

Fig. 5-12. *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp. n.**, metasoma.

5-6. Metasoma, ventral (5) and lateral (6) aspects, ♀ holotype. **7-8**. Metasoma, ventral (7) and lateral (8) aspects, ♂ paratype. **9-10**. Telson, lateral (9) and ventral (10) aspect, ♀ holotype. **11-12**. Telson, lateral (11) and ventral (12) aspects, ♂ paratype.

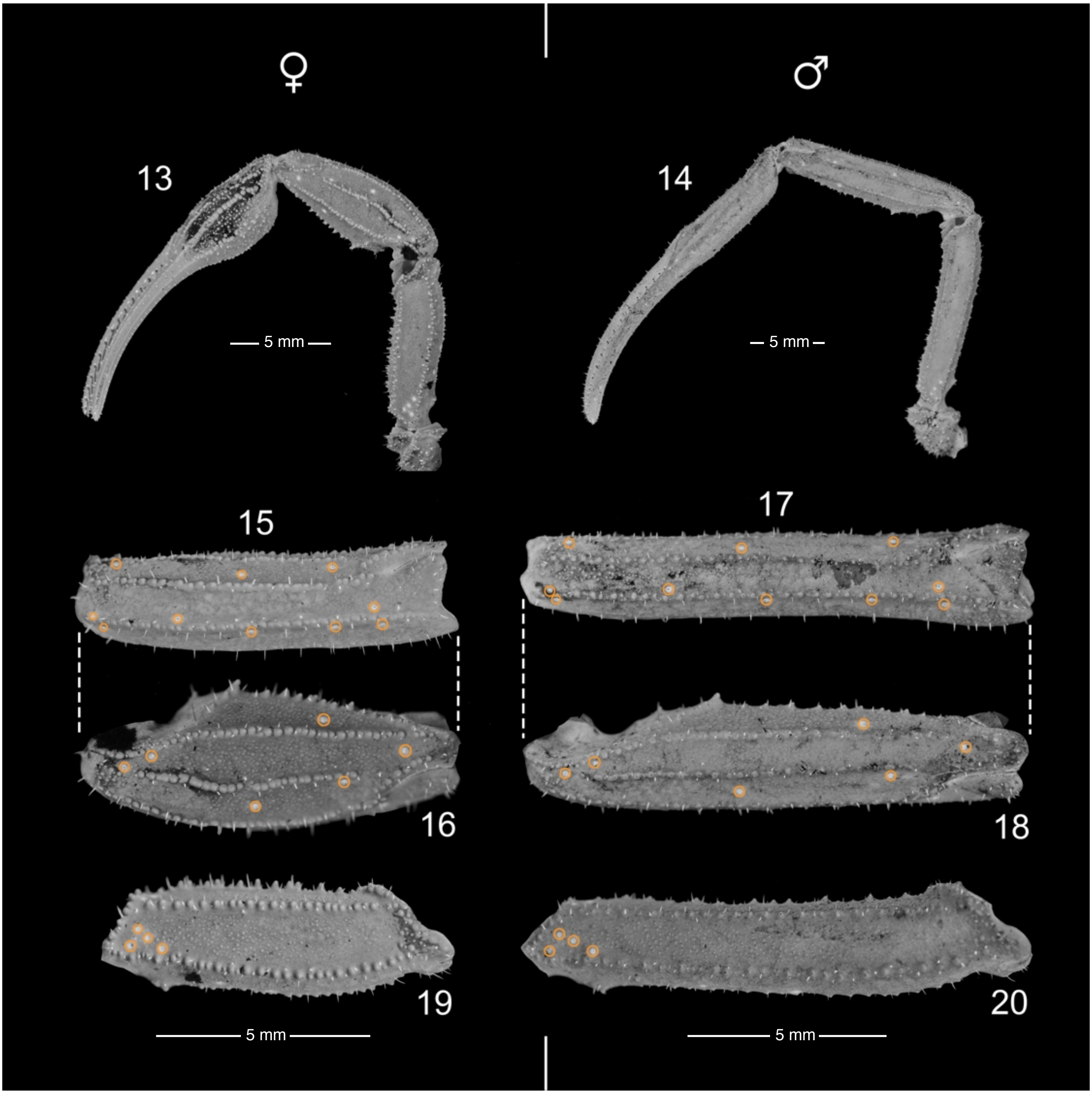

Fig. **13**-**20**. *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**., pedipalps.

13. ♀ holotype. **14**. ♂ paratype. **15**-**16**. Patella, lateral (15) and dorsal (16) aspects, ♀ holotype. **17**-**18**. Patella, lateral (17) and dorsal (18) aspect, ♂ paratype. **19**-**20**. Femur, dorsal aspect. **19**. ♀ holotype. **20**. ♂ paratype. Orange circles mark the insertion points of the trichobothria.

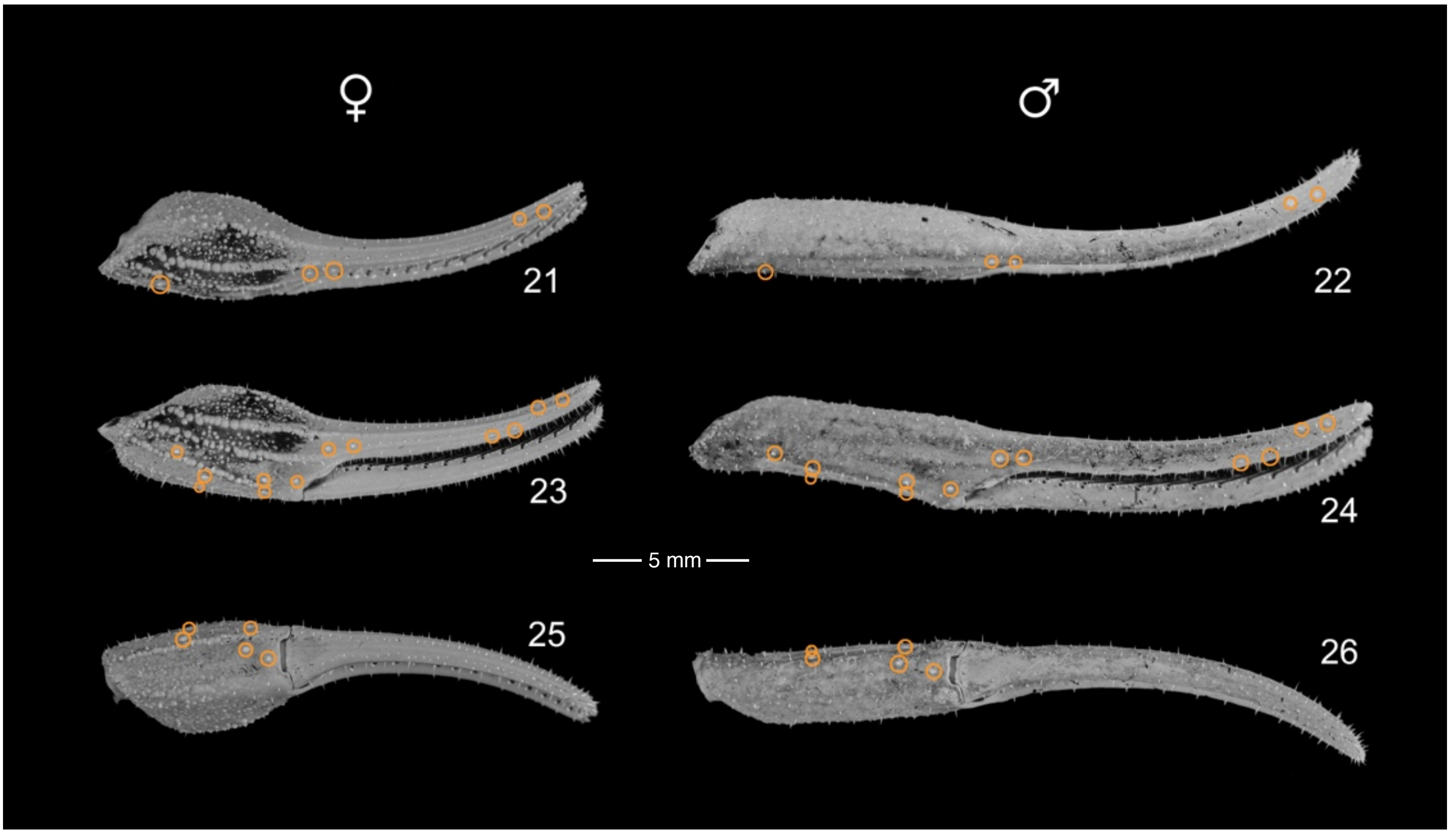

Fig. **21**-**26**. *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**., chelae. **21**-**22**. Dorsal aspect. **21**. ♀ holotype. **22**. ♂ paratype. **23**-**24**. Lateral aspect. **23**. ♀ holotype. **24**. ♂ paratype. **25**-**26**. Ventral aspect. **25**. ♀ holotype. **26**. ♂ paratype.

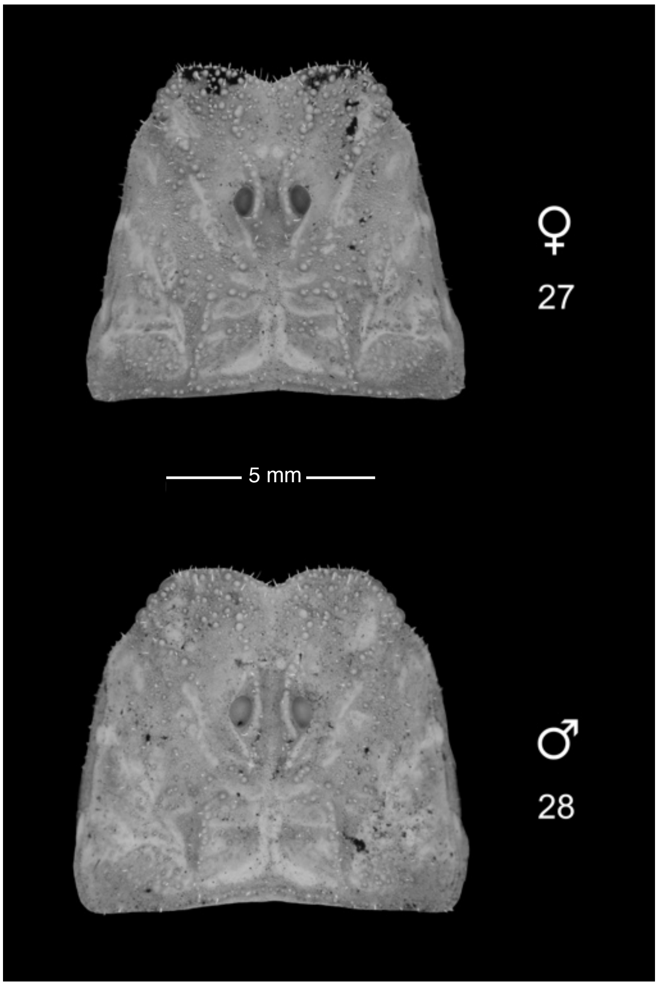

Fig. **27**-**28**. *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**., carapace. **27**. ♀ holotype. **28**. ♂ paratype.

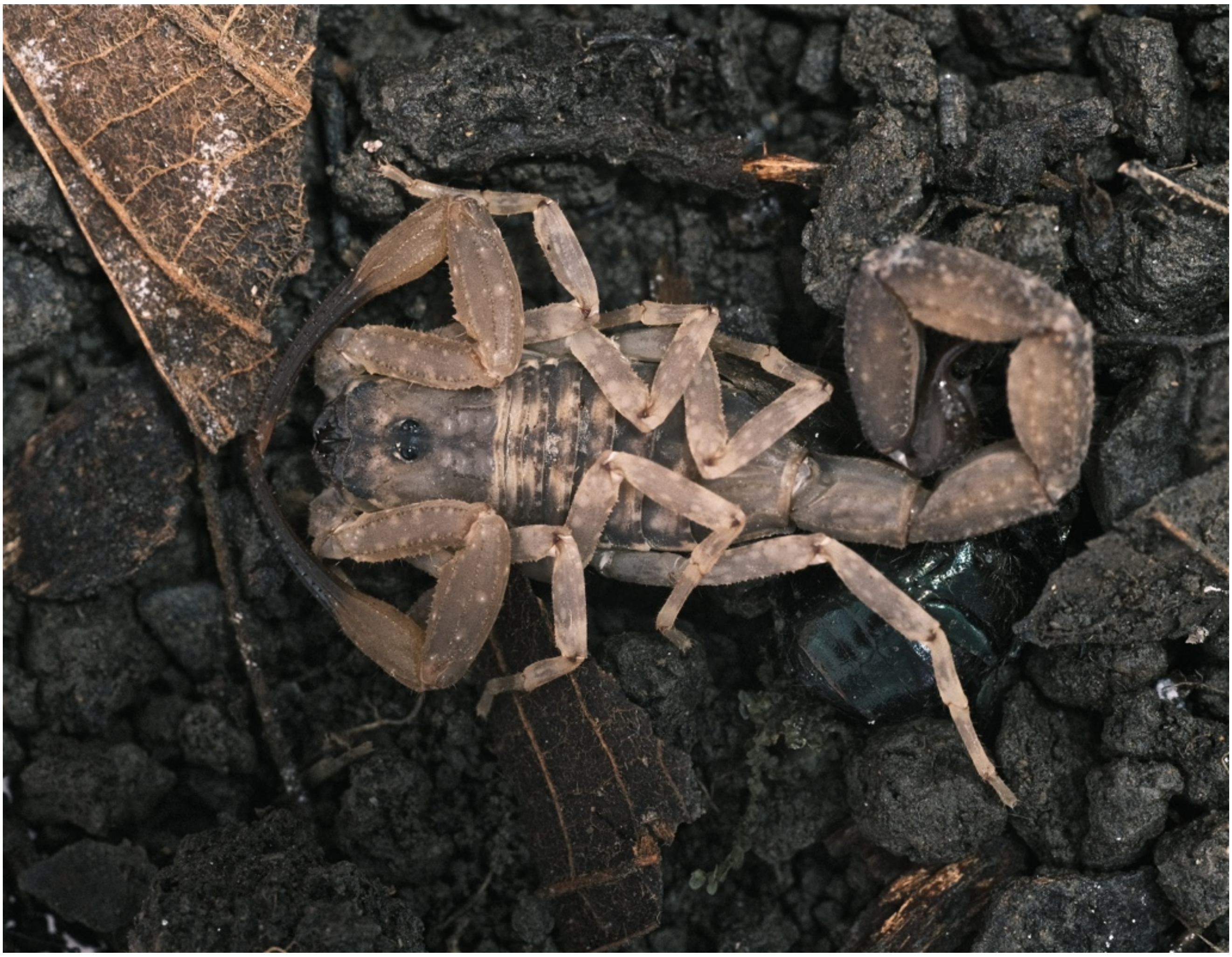

Fig. **29**. *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**., unsexed juvenile.

Fig. **30**. Wild habitat of *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**. A subadult male was observed on consecutive nights resting on this tree trunk.

Table 1. Morphometric values (mm) of the adult types of *Tityus* (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**.
Abbreviations: **L** (Length), **W** (Width), **D** (Depth), **a** (anterior), **p** (posterior).

	♀ holotype	**♂ paratype**	**♀ paratype**
Total length	75,1	78,9	72,6
Carapace (L - Wa - Wp)	8,1 - 5,1 - 8,9	8,2 - 5,2 - 9,2	8,4 - 4,7 - 8,7
Mesosoma (L)	19,4	20,02	18,1
Metasoma (L)	48,4	51,3	47,3
Metasomal segment I (L - W - D)	7,1 - 4,7 - 4,0	7,0 - 4,8 - 4,0	7,2 - 4,5 - 4,2
Metasomal segment II (L - W - D)	8,3 - 4,6 - 4,2	8,9 - 4,8 - 4,3	8,1 - 4,4 - 4,0
Metasomal segment III (L - W - D)	8,8 - 4,6 - 4,4	9,6 - 4,7 - 4,3	8,8 - 4,3 - 4,1
Metasomal segment IV (L - W - D)	9,6 - 4,4 - 4,4	10,3 - 4,6 - 4,4	9,4 - 4,3 - 4,2
Metasomal segment V (L - W - D)	10,4 - 4,4 - 4,5	11,0 - 4,6 - 4,4	10,0 - 4,2 - 4,3
Telson (L)	8,2	8	8,1
Vesicle (L - W - D)	5,4 - 3,4 - 3,2	6,4 - 3,8 - 3,3	5,3 - 3,4 - 3,1
Aculeus (L)	3,2	3,1	3,4
Pedipalp (L)	32,5	46,7	33,0
Pedipalp femur (L - W)	8,2 - 2,9	12,7 - 2,4	8,4 - 2,7
Pedipal patella (L - W)	8,8 - 3,7	12,5 - 3,1	8,8 - 3,6
Pedipal chela (L)	15,5	21,5	15,8
Pedipal chela manus (L - W - D)	6,8 - 3,5 - 3,1	9,1 - 2,4 - 2,4	7,0 - 3,3 - 3,0
Movable finger (L)	9,9	12,9	10

Faunitaxys

Volume 12, Numéro 41, Septembre 2024

SOMMAIRE

Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Tityus* Koch, 1836 (Scorpiones: Buthidae), de la Cordillera Oriental (Colombie).
Léo Laborieux . . . . 1 – 9

CONTENTS

A new species of *Tityus* Koch, 1836 (Scorpiones: Buthidae), from the Cordillera Oriental (Colombia).
Léo Laborieux . . . . 1 – 9

Illustration de la couverture :

Tityus (*Atreus*) *icarus* **sp**. **n**., unsexed juvenile.

Crédits :

Léo Laborieux : Fig. 1-30.

Publié par l'Association Française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore (AFCFF)